

SENATORS ASSAIL BRITISH EMBARGO

Lewis Warns That Spirit of 1812 Will Prompt Retaliatory Legislation

ACTION IS POSTPONED

Declares Restrictions Directly Violate Wilson's Peace Principles

Washington, Feb. 5.—After hours of emphatic condemnation of the recent British embargo on American goods, the Senate today deferred action on Senator Weeks's resolution, calling on the State Department for information as to what steps have been taken to meet British aggression.

Discussion of the measure will be resumed tomorrow, when amendments broadening its scope will be offered. Warning British officials beware or they will awaken the spirit of 1812 in the United States, Senator Lewis, Illinois, charged that the British embargo "does the United States a great violence and will create a wave of protest leading to retaliatory legislation."

Lewis strongly supported Senator Weeks's resolution, introduced today, asking the State Department to inform the Senate what steps have been taken to protect American industry from the effects of the embargo.

The embargo, which is effective March 1, adds several hundred American products to an embargo list which Great Britain framed as a war measure.

Lewis said he has received hundreds of protests from manufacturers in the Middle West, who are hard hit by the embargo.

"The West points out," said Lewis, "that most of the manufactured articles are made nowhere else. Hence this is a blow aimed directly at America."

Situation is delicate. "It is not out of place to invite England's attention to the delicate situation created by the embargo, which is battling in France for the welfare of all mankind, to have an ally nation take a course so inimical to the welfare of the United States is bound to raise hostility towards England and affect her money in this country. It may defeat the President's efforts for peace."

The embargo is in direct conflict with President Wilson's peace terms against trade barriers.

"I warn Britain's officials to beware, unless they are forced to this step by great necessity."

Protection Needed Here. Senator Weeks declared, "It is time we begin to pay some attention to our home affairs and to determine whether we will protect American business."

Answering criticism of an explanation that the embargo is to permit rebuilding of their industries, Weeks said:

"Building up of these British industries has the reverse effect on our own. I don't charge the British move is aimed solely at the United States, but it is a process of trying to build up the British trade at the expense of the United States."

Weeks read the embargo list into the record.

Knex Voices Opinion. Senator Knox said, although the American people had expressed the opinion that they had a right to send coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal without charge, and three big political parties had endorsed this policy.

"I think the Pennsylvania Senator should have added," interrupted Thomas, of Colorado, "that much of that fund was spent for the purpose of circulating a speech made in the Senate by Ellis Root in favor of the repeal of that act."

Sentator Ashurst declared that his party's failure to keep its pledge regarding that act had "done more to undermine confidence in the Democratic party than anything we ever did."

Senator Knox stated that he believed the free tolls question could have been amicably settled without repeal. After the United States proposed arbitration, according to Senator Knox, the shipping interests caused England to insist upon repeal of the law.

Sentator Myers, of Montana, Democrat, denied that the tolls had been disastrous to the Democratic party, citing subsequent party successes.

Sentator Hoke Smith, Georgia, urged adoption of the resolution.

"I believe our duty is to take care of the United States and the people of the United States," Smith declared.

"I want to see this resolution passed," Senator Reed, Missouri, said "but I don't want to see its passage as a mere formality."

Reed criticized the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

Market Guide for Housewives

Prepared by the City Marketing Agent of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture

Table with columns: Product, Grade, etc., Cost to Retailer Today, Fair price to Consumer Today. Lists various vegetables like Beans, Cabbage, Celery, etc.

FOREIGN WARES EXCLUDED FROM ALL FRENCH PORTS

Continued from Page One

the Peace Conference and the French Government. The action taken by Minister of Reconstruction Loucheur indicates that the American protests have been in vain.

France points out that, as the war absorbs a larger part of her energies than those of America, France is less ready to begin industrial resumption than America.

Looked at dispassionately, the situation in France would be not unlike the situation in America, if Germany were free to dump the cheap products of her dye and chemical manufacturing industry on our markets, destroying dye and chemical industries built up during the war.

America Ready for Trade

France wants to give her munitions plants a chance to swing over to automobile and other production. America, little touched by the war, is in a position to enter the French markets at once.

Much impatience is shown here by American business men and they talk of retaliation, but the larger view, expressed by leading economic advisers of the President, is that France is suffering from "shell shock" and is deserving of sympathy.

Talk of retaliation extending to the international position of France is ill-considered, for no one can afford to hazard any part of the international financial structure. Start the house of cards falling in France and no one knows where the fall will end.

Aim to Rebuild France

Indeed, one big problem of the Peace Conference is to set France on her feet without destroying completely the future of Germany.

It is this which gives force to the suggestion that America, which entered war late and escaped the worst burden, voluntarily should assume the larger share of the present burden by canceling part of its loans to the Allies; also that the economic position of France gives force to French demands on Germany.

For the industrial future, even for a future that will make France surely solvent, France must have coal. She has iron, but insufficient coal, and her own coal fields have been ruined by the Germans for years to come.

The Sarre coal field, demanded by France, is unequal to French needs,

as it produces only a small supply. Hence the French are demanding that the Germans supply coal cheap in payment of reparation.

There is danger in excessive demands upon Germany, as seen by Americans interested in the larger future of the world.

Must Not Destroy Germany

There would be no gain to the world to destroy Germany, even to save France. To strike a balance between the interests of these two countries and give both an industrial future is the biggest problem of the Peace Conference.

A grave side to the problem is social. Bolshevism has been temporarily averted in Germany, but unless industries are set going in both countries there will be grave social dangers in both.

Burden on French Poor

The cost of the war presses hard on the poor of France, which, unlike England and America, did not tax incomes and pay part of her war expenses currently. The policy of waiting for industry to get started here asks a good deal of people oppressed by the cost of living who will seek employment in increasing numbers as demobilization proceeds.

The Ford advertisement points out that the sale of cars would improve transportation, thus lessening the cost of food, and would furnish employment to many workmen in the Ford factory, in dealers' showrooms, and in the transportation of products.

On the other hand is the statement of French financiers that France cannot borrow more abroad, cannot buy foreign products and that the real interests of France and French workmen lie in the building up of French industries.

The question is whether the public will be patient. The situation is difficult, not only for the French Government, but for all governments represented here, for all are in the same boat, all equally interested in maintaining not only financial, but social equilibrium.

Italian Airman Killed in Ohio. Dayton, O., Feb. 5.—Lieutenant Giovanni Pirelli, twenty-two, of the aerial service of the Italian army, while on a test flight from McCook field yesterday afternoon fell about 200 feet in Wright field and was instantly killed.

SWIFT MADE VAIN PLEA TO WILSON

President Declined to Interfere in Trade Commission's Probe

"NO WARRANT" FOR IT

Letters From Packer Alleged Unfairness in the Meat Inquiry

Washington, Feb. 5.—Louis F. Swift attempted to have President Wilson interfere with the Federal Trade Commission's investigation. He wrote two letters to the President after failing to obtain an interview, alleging that the packers were being treated unfairly and asking the White House to take action to modify the commission's activities.

Swift wrote one letter just before the commission submitted its report to the Senate last July telling the President that the investigation was unfair and defending his concern.

Packers Called No Witnesses. Veeder admitted he made no attempt to have witnesses testify at the Federal Trade Commission's hearing.

Veeder said he would not permit his witnesses to testify because they refused to allow counsel to accompany them.

Lawyer Renews Attack on Hoover. Edward C. Lanater, former chief of the Federal Trade Commission and now food administrator, continued his attack on the food administration today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

When Mr. Hoover took the office he assumed the responsibility of representing all interests," Mr. Lanater said, "but he never did; he protected the mill interests, the packing interests and the companies of great interest, but he disregarded entirely the interests of the producer and the consumer."

HELD UP FOR 20 MILLIONS. Crank Presents Demand to Wisconsin Governor With Pistol. Madison, Wis., Feb. 5.—Ralph C. Kennan, of Portage, Wis., invaded the private office of Governor E. L. Philipp here, armed with a pistol and demanded \$200,000.

Copy-Writer and Idea Man Wanted. For sales promotion work with large Philadelphia institution. Excellent opportunity for ambitious, brainy young man with several years practical agency or newspaper experience.



SERGEANT IRVING CLAIR He died of spinal meningitis in Baltimore. Sargeant Clair was a war hero from France. His home was at 3230 Berks street, this city.

PHILADELPHIA HERO DIES

Sergeant Irving Clair Succumbs to Illness Following Wound. Sargeant Irving Clair, 3230 Berks street, died today at the government hospital at Fort McHenry, just outside of Baltimore, of spinal meningitis, which followed blindness from a shell wound received during the war.

Clair was twenty-five years old and unmarried, enlisted in Company A, 109th Infantry, early last year and went overseas in May, 1918. In the second battle of the Marne last July Clair was hit by a piece of shrapnel which made him blind.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK

Locomotive of Chicago Mail Toppled Into Juniata River. Altoona, Pa., Feb. 5.—Three men were killed when the Chicago Mail, eastward bound on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was wrecked at Shoenberger, eighteen miles east of this city, last night.

Nine of fourteen cars in the train were derailed. One day coach at the rear carried the only passengers, none of whom was hurt. The other cars contained mail and express. Several postal clerks and express messengers suffered minor injuries.

WILSON'S CHOICE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. Pennsylvania Believed President's Choice for Attorney Generalship. Washington, Feb. 5.—A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, will most likely be the next Attorney General.

BREAD LINE SOON, N. A. SMYTH FEARS

Employment Service Official Believes it May Follow Unemployment. New York, Feb. 5.—If "the wave of unemployment sweeping over the country" is not checked, the prediction of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, "that we shall have bread lines in the big cities of the country by May 1," will come true.

CRITICISM IS RESENTED

Federal Bureau Provides Work for Service Men, Expert Tells U. S. Examiners. "These attacks," said Mr. Smyth, "are being made upon the only government agency engaged in getting jobs for returning soldiers, sailors and war workers."

SKATER FALLS THROUGH ICE

Carpenter Rescues Haverford Junior From College Pond. Benjamin Collins, Jr., twenty years old, a junior at Haverford College, was skating on the college pond today when he fell through into deep water, twenty yards from shore.

WOMAN CONFESSES SETTING FIRE

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 5.—Lucy Repach, a young woman, was sent to jail without bail by Alderman A. L. Eckert, on a charge of setting fire to the house of Charles Backer, in the most prominent residential section of the city.

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George Carroll Todd, Now Assistant, Also Mentioned for Post



WILLIAM C. HUBBS Cashier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is dead.

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Cashier of Lehigh Valley Railroad, Victim of Influenza. William C. Hubbs, for a number of years cashier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died of influenza last night at his home, 1451 East Washington lane, Germantown, after a two weeks' illness.

Hubbs had been with the Lehigh Valley Company twenty-six years, starting as a clerk in the office of the secretary and treasurer.

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Washington, Feb. 5.—A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, will most likely be the next Attorney General. The contest for this Cabinet position has narrowed down to Palmer, who is new alien property custodian, and George Carroll Todd, for several years Assistant Attorney General, with the prospects greatly favoring Palmer.

Word is expected in Washington in the next two or three days from President Wilson that he has decided on Palmer and directing that he be nominated. The President's time is so completely taken up in Paris, however, that he may put off disposing of this matter until he returns here, February 22.

The resignation of Attorney General Gregory does not take effect until March 4, and the President would have ample time to deal with this after his return home.

Attorney General Gregory has been urging the President to appoint Mr. Todd, who has been his right-hand man. The President's personal friendship for Palmer and the strong backing the Pennsylvanian has received from other quarters have overcome Mr. Gregory's influence. It is learned today from an authoritative source.

Mr. Palmer served for a number of years as a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He was a strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency in his first campaign and was offered the post as Secretary of War in the President's first cabinet, but declined the offer.

He has held several Federal positions under the Wilson Administration. Mr. Todd is a Virginian. He practiced law several years in New York and then took a position in the Department of Justice. He gained rapid promotion, and in 1913 was appointed Assistant Attorney General. Since then he has acted as the government's "trust-buster," having charge of several suits brought by the government.

His last big job was the investigation of the Hog Island shipyard, which he conducted by direction of the President.

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